

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

The Announcement by General Grant.

Dispatches from Our Special Correspondent.

FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS

FIRING CEASED ON THE 3d.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. GRANT.

The Rebel General Asks that His Men be Paroled.

GEN. GRANT ACCEDES TO HIS WISHES.

Terrible Suffering of the Garrison.

22,000 PEOPLE IN THE PLACE.

10,000 EFFECTIVE SOLDIERS.

Our Army Entered Vicksburg on the 4th.

A POST-OFFICE ALREADY ESTABLISHED THERE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The Government has received dispatches from Gen. Grant announcing the capture of Vicksburg, but giving no details as to the number of prisoners or of guns taken. All of the former were paroled, Gen. Grant not wishing to encounter himself with them, so he was at the point of recommending active operations.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICKASAW FALLS, Friday, July 8, 1863.

Vicksburg is ours. Firing from our front ceased this morning, pending negotiations for a surrender which have occupied the greater part of the day. The only contention point touching the surrender has been in reference to what shall be done with Gen. Pemberton's army. He asks and demands that, while the surrender is unconditional in other respects, the garrison which has so long and so heroically resisted our army, shall be spared unnecessary humiliation, and shall be paroled in Vicksburg. This will be probably extended from motives of expediency alone, and not as a condition, as it will save an immense expenditure for transportation and subsistence. Gen. Grant and Pemberton had a long private interview, at the latter's request, in relation to the surrender, before it was determined. Officers accompanying the flag of truce have testified by their conversation that all that has been written and published in the North concerning the suffering of the Rebels in Vicksburg has been but half the truth.

There are about 22,000 people in Vicksburg, 10,000 of whom are efficient soldiers. Our army will take possession to-morrow morning. The surrender is just in time to save both armies from the loss and destruction of life which would have attended an attempt to carry the works of the enemy by storm, as such an attempt had been determined on for to-morrow morning. Not having been allowed an inside view before the departure of the dispatch boat, I cannot give such interesting details as may be desired. Col. Markland of the Special Post-Office Department will on the 5th establish a Post-Office in Vicksburg.

VOCATIVE.

How the Surrender was Effected.

REPORTERS OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

At 8 this morning flags of truce appeared before A. J. Smith's front, when Major-Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery were led into the city by our lines. They bore a communication from Gen. Pemberton of the following purport:

"Although I feel confident of my ability to resist your arms indefinitely, in order to stop the further effusion of blood, I propose that you appoint three Commissioners, to meet three whom I shall select, to arrange such terms as may best accomplish the result."

Grant soon replied substantially in these words: "The appointment of Commissioners is unnecessary. While I should be glad to stop any unnecessary effusion of blood, the only terms which I can entertain are those of unconditional surrender. At the same time, myself and men and officers of this army are ready to testify to the distinguished gallantry with which the defense of Vicksburg has been conducted."

At 11 o'clock the messengers returned. This afternoon Gen. Grant met Gen. Pemberton between the lines, and after an hour's consultation settled the surrender. Gen. Pemberton agreed that the soldiers might be paroled here and furnished rations to carry them to their homes; in view of the bravery they have displayed, and the advantages of the plan, Gen. Grant will consent.

The number of prisoners, wounded, &c., it is said, will be 13,000, of which 12,000 are in fighting condition now. The immediate cause of surrender is exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of Johnston to come to their aid. At daylight our whole army will enter triumphantly and celebrate the doubly glorious anniversary. Not a shot has been fired since 8 o'clock from any lines, except from the river mortars. A general interchange of civilities extends all along the lines.

Two Union Steamers Captured by the Rebels.

LEICESTER, Ky., Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The steamers Alice Deane and J. T. McComb were captured by about 200 Rebels at Brandenburg, Ky., Tuesday afternoon. Gunboats are in pursuit.

New-York Tribune

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PURSUIT OF LEE'S ARMY.

Operations by our Cavalry

They Are at Work on All Sides.

LARGE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS

REBEL WAGON TRAINS DESTROYED

THE ENEMY HARASSED IN EVERY WAY.

POSITION OF THEIR MAIN ARMY.

They Hope to Maintain a Defense Until They Can Cross.

ANOTHER BATTLE BY FRIDAY PROBABLE.

The Reported Engagement at Williamsport.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The report that a great battle has been fought at Williamsport, and the Rebels routed, is unconfirmed. The Government has no information to that effect. The story is doubtless a piece with most Harrisburg news. It is stated that the Rebels began to cross as long ago as last Saturday.

Lee's Army Escaping Near Williamsport.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The Rebels are crossing near Williamsport on two bridges and rafts, their pontoons having been destroyed. Through the whereabouts of our army is not accurately known, hopes are entertained that but a small part of Lee's force will get across.

The Situation on the Upper Potomac.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

There is really no information, as far as can be ascertained, concerning the military situation on the Upper Potomac. The opinion most strongly supported would seem to be that a large portion of General Lee's army is likely to escape, although it has no bridges and depends upon small boats and rafts to convey it over the river.

On the other hand, it is confidently asserted in quarters nearly as high as those which hold the opposite opinion that Lee has only sent his wagon trains, and is in danger of being destroyed before he can get his army into Virginia. In the latter case, a desperate battle is anticipated. Gen. Meade holds the South Mountain passes, and is marching on three roads.

Position of the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The American's special, dated Frederick, Wednesday noon, July 8, says:

The position of the Rebels and their condition have been definitely ascertained. Their infantry line is drawn across from Funkstown, Md., to Falling Waters, and thence in this line they are using almost superhuman exertions to get their trains, such as they have saved, and their artillery and ammunition across the river.

The best military authority here doubts I might almost say is convinced—that they have no pontoon train beside that destroyed at Falling Waters; and that with such small boats as they had not previous to the capture, and with timber felled in the vicinity of and at Martinsburg, they are endeavoring to supply the deficiencies of their Engineer Corps.

It is known that two days ago they had troops feeling timber. They also attempted to cross some wagons on flat boats, but the impetuous current of the river rendered the attempt futile. They are now crossing their horses on boats, and leaving their wagons on this side, probably intending to take them to pieces, and thus transport them on the canal boats.

I have heard the opinion expressed in a very high military quarter that the Rebels will probably secure the most defensible line in front of Williamsport, stretch themselves, and endeavor to hold our army at bay, while they secure the means of crossing.

The position of the Rebels is much more desperate than I had allowed myself to think heretofore.

Of course they may get away; but it looks much less probable now than it did 24 hours ago.

Lee's headquarters are definitely ascertained to be at Hagerstown to-day, and his troops are mainly on the road between there and Williamsport, which is only seven miles distant.

Gen. Kelly's Rebel command is to-day reported to be cut off in the mountains, near Greencastle, by our cavalry. This is, of course, at present only a rumor; but it is credited to some extent, in view of the knowledge of the purposes of Gen. Pleasanton's present movements.

The cavalry of Gen. Pleasanton have been operating with magnificent success during the last three days. It is a positive fact, that while the Rebels were retreating we had cavalry in their front and rear, and on both flanks. Its presence and bold dashes greatly aided in increasing the demoralization of the Rebels, and their discipline has been greatly relaxed.

It is the opinion at headquarters that our cavalry have taken not less than 6,000 prisoners, including wounded Rebels who have been picked up everywhere along the road, and in farm-houses, where they had been abandoned by their friends. Among the captures is Brig-Gen. Robinson. He had torn off the insignia of his rank, and was dressed in civilian's clothing.

Brig-Gen. Trimble, of the 19th of April and Philadelphia Railroad fame, is also a prisoner. He was found in the farm-house of Mr. David Wister, near Gettysburg, with his left foot blown off by a shell.

The damage done the Rebel trains by the dashes of our cavalry is almost incredible. Everywhere they were captured, cut off, and burned.

Gen. Kilpatrick dashed into the middle of Gen. Ewell's train, and burned between 200 and 300

wagons and ran off the horses. To-day he captured 60 more wagons and 300 horses and mules. Our cavalry (I think Kilpatrick's division) had a fight yesterday at Hagerstown with a Rebel infantry division. Their position was at one time dangerous, but they got out finally without serious loss.

Our army is moving steadily. Of its direction and disposition I shall say little, though the former may be readily guessed at from what is said of the position of the enemy. If Lee remains this side of the river there is a probability of another battle within the next 48 hours.

As I close, the heavy rain-storm is over, the sun breaking through the clouds. Forward! is the word along the whole line.

Another Great Battle Impending Between the Armies of Gen. Lee and Meade.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

News received here to-day by telegraph, by way of London and Bedford, shows that the main body of Gen. Lee's army is between South Mountain and Hagerstown.

Gen. Lee will probably select a place between Hagerstown and the Potomac to give Gen. Meade battle, as it is considered utterly impossible for him to reach Virginia.

Gen. Imboden is at Williamsport with from 7,000 to 10,000 troops, protecting the Rebel supply trains. Gen. Lee's wagon train is at that point, to the number of 4,000 to 5,000, making their way into Virginia as fast as their limited means will admit.

Gen. Lee evidently sees that there is no escape for his army, and is preparing himself to give Gen. Meade another battle, which will probably take place on Friday or Saturday.

The rain poured down in torrents last night, and has continued to do so until 12 o'clock to-day.

The present flood would destroy any pontoon bridge in the Potomac, even if the Rebels had one, and it is positively known they have nothing of the kind.

The authorities are throwing troops up the valley as fast as possible.

Gen. Meade's army and the troops under Gen. Couch are moving as rapidly as the roads will admit.

Capture of the Rebel Gen. Jones and 1,000 Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

Nearly one thousand Rebels, captured by General Kilpatrick, arrived here this morning, including Brigadier-General Jones, a cavalry officer, and 51 commissioned officers.

The Situation at Williamsport.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

No information has been received from Williamsport to-day. It is not believed there was a fight there yesterday, although it is probable Gen. Sedgwick has done the enemy's rear much damage.

The Condition of the Potomac—Operations by our Cavalry.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The American's special Frederick letter, dated this morning, says:

It is no longer a question whether the Potomac is fordable, but whether any bridge the Rebels may have would stand before such a flood.

It speaks of active army operations. Our cavalry are continually picking up prisoners and sending them in by the hundred; also capturing or burning Rebel trains. The Rebels are abandoning their wounded, whom they placed in wagons taken from farms along the road. If Lee is detained at the river his case will be most desperate if not hopeless.

A Freshet in the Potomac.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

There is a heavy rain-storm here. The constant rain which has been falling for the last three days west of Harrisburg insures a lasting freshet in the Potomac River for a week at least.

The Death of Gen. Barksdale.

BATTLE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG, July 6, 1863.

The following particulars of the death of the noted Rebel Gen. William Barksdale have just been communicated to me. Lieut.-Col. Chas. E. Livingston, of New-York, A. I. G., on Major-Gen. Doubleday's staff, on the night of Thursday, July 3, went out in the extreme front to discover if possible the body, he having been informed by a prisoner of the locality where Barksdale was shot. The spot was about a quarter of a mile in advance of our pickets, and Col. Livingston, with his small party of stretcher-bearers, was once driven in by Rebel scouts, but on a second attempt was so fortunate as to be successful. The body of the General was found, life was not yet extinct, but his wound was mortal. He was lifted upon the stretcher, and being a very heavy person, eight men were required to bear his weight. He declared with his last breath that he was proud of the cause he died in fighting for, proud of the manner in which he had received his death-wound; that the Rebels were invincible, and although repulsed that day they were sure of victory on the morrow. He left Col. Livingston his watch, pocket-book and other trinkets, to be sent to his friends in Mississippi. Barksdale, as every one knows, was an extremely bitter Secessionist, who indulged in many and repeated threats previous to the war of the dissolution of the Union. The watch is a large gold one, elaborately chased; there are several articles of jewelry in addition to it.

S. G. S.

The Fight of the First Corps.

BATTLE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG, July 5, 1863.

Several incorrect statements which have appeared in print relative to the fighting of this corps, induce me to attempt an account, founded upon various communications made to me by persons whose testimony is beyond question, of the most important action in which it was engaged during the three days' battle. The limited time afforded me since my arrival last evening for the collection of facts I fear will render my description inadequate and altogether incomplete. On Wednesday, July 1, the enemy were discovered in strong force advancing from the direction of Cashtown. Gen. Reynolds, late of the 1st Corps, perceiving their intention was to occupy the town of Gettysburg, made a flank battery on the left of the town, and posted Hall's battery on an eminence commanding their advance, at the same time ordering a brigade (Gen. Cutler's) of the 1st Division to support the battery on the right. Gen. Meredith's acting as support on the left. It was very standing close to the battery that Gen. Reynolds was shot by a musket-ball, killing him almost instantly. Gen. Doubleday's division, which followed the 1st, Gen. Wadsworth's, was followed by the 2d, Gen. Robinson's, which was at this time somewhat in the rear. Gen. Doubleday receiving no instructions, rode to the front, and being the ranking officer immediately took command. Gen. Howard was then in command of the left grand wing. Immediately to the left of

our position, advancing through a dense tract of woodland, a still larger force of the enemy were moving rapidly forward in double columns. This wood formed an angle and stretched up close to the ground where our artillery stood. Gen. Doubleday ordered a detachment of Wisconsin troops to advance into the wood and hold it, thus preventing the enemy from flanking us in that direction, which was to the left of our guns. On the right the enemy succeeded in forcing Cutler back, and Roy Stone was ordered up to a position on Cutler's left, changing front instantly, and making the column of the enemy and driving them in turn. But on all sides the enemy gathered and poured in streams upon our line, forcing our brave men by a superiority of numbers to take up a position still further back. It has since been ascertained that with that fragment of a corps, which in itself is hardly more than a regiment, we were fighting the whole corps of A. P. Hill, supported by a division. The point upon which Gen. Doubleday concentrated his artillery, and falling back was the primary just out of the town. Here our men fought with a determination unsurpassed, and the officers of the First Corps, one and all, displayed the utmost gallantry. At last they were compelled to seek the still higher ground of the cemetery, and the Rebels swarmed into Gettysburg, their sharpshooters occupying houses and buildings, picking off our men with merrily accuracy. At this time the tired and worn soldiers of the gallant First were re-enforced by the Twelfth Corps (Gen. Slocum, who appears to have acted as a forlorn hope all through this terrific conflict). I take much pleasure in stating that the women of Gettysburg, from all I gather, have acted in the most splendid manner, waving their handkerchiefs and cheering our men on when, on Friday, they thought the town. I heard almost constant mention of the gallantry of Gen. Doubleday, the reckless courage of Wadsworth, Kowley, and Paul, who is severely wounded, but not dead, as was reported. I hear commanding now in our front. The enemy is retreating; we are following him up.

S. G. S.

From Harrisburg—Return of Citizens.

Lee Retreating in Good Order—Fears that he will Escape—Rebel Officers Lined.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 7, 1863.

The citizens of this place, who left the city upon the approach of the Rebels, are now returning, deeming the danger past. The troops around the city are being pushed forward, and others are sent as soon as they arrive. Gen. Stahl has already organized a regiment of cavalry, and sent it into the field to worry and harass the enemy, by capturing and destroying wagon trains, &c. Other regiments are actively forming. The recent rumors seem to have been started upon the theory, "the wish is father to the thought," and the total destruction of Lee's army is far from certain. Advice received at headquarters here state that the Rebels are retreating in good order, and apprehensions are felt that they may escape altogether. Those who were once so certain that Lee would leave the North, and be driven out of it, are now the first to express their fears that Lee will succeed in getting out.

Last evening two Rebel officers, one named to Gen. Lee, and the other to Gen. Longstreet, arrived here as prisoners. They were taken in charge by the Provost-Marshal, who treated them with the most distinguished consideration, furnishing them with lodging and food, and allowing them to wear their military uniforms as though they were here. I left the party drinking socially together, and thought of the dirty accommodations of the Libby prison where our officers are compelled to suffer and bear the taunts and jeers of their savage captors. One of the Rebel officers was a son of the noted Secessionist, Virginia Military Governor of Richmond, whose harsh and cruel treatment of our officers while under his control, is too well known to be more than mentioned.

Major-Gen. Sigel arrived here yesterday afternoon, and received quite an ovation. He was surrounded at the Jones House, and addressed some stirring remarks to the assembled citizens and soldiers. He said that he was proud to be in the ranks of the Union army, and that he would fight to the last. He said that he was proud to be in the ranks of the Union army, and that he would fight to the last. He said that he was proud to be in the ranks of the Union army, and that he would fight to the last.

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